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號四十八百二第頁二第

日六十月五年亥癸

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 29th, 1923. 五期星

號九廿月六年二十國民華中

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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.		
7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	
7.30 " 8.30 "	every 15 minutes	Stop-
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DAIRY FARM NEWS

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JAPAN'S TRADING METHODS, PREVALENCE OF THE GAMBLING SPIRIT.

MEETING OF THE YOKOHAMA AND
TOKYO FOREIGN BOARD
OF TRADE.

At the annual meeting of the Yokohama and Tokyo Foreign Board of Trade held at the Board Rooms on Monday (11th inst.) Mr. I. Bickart, the Chairman of the Board, gave an interesting review of the year's trading, in the course of which he took occasion to refer to the evils that have followed in the wake of the war. From the full report of the speech appearing in the *Japan Gazette* we make the following extracts:—

"Altogether, the past year has seen a series of endeavours in all parts of the world to bring some sort of order into the state of chaos which has prevailed almost universally since August, 1914. While the European countries are absorbed in these momentous questions, Japan, having enjoyed exceptional prosperity during and immediately after the great war, is continuing slowly to adjust her affairs. This adjustment has certainly been somewhat slow, and it is high time for the Government to tackle the situation in earnest, as unless this is done, the position of Japan as an exporting country will be seriously menaced when Europe again settles down to steady work. Japan has so far had a very easy time, the boom following the war put a great deal of money into the pockets of the people, and the result is that they acquired extravagant habits, and labour has become less productive. Traders have become gamblers, and the spirit of get-rich-quick has demoralised still further those who were originally not over-scrupulous in their dealings. Plentiful supplies of money made banks careless in granting advances to questionable enterprises, and the result has been that when the day of reckoning arrived many of them were unable to face the situation they had themselves brought about. If Japan is to become economically sound again the whole system will have to undergo a thorough reorganisation."

JAPAN LOSING HOLD OF HER MARKETS.

"Many markets which could have been retained if proper efforts had been made to keep them have already been lost; and even in China, where her proximity and similarity of customs and written language give Japan an enormous advantage, she is feeling the severe competition of other producing countries. It would be a real disaster if Japan should lose that market through laxity of efforts and antiquated methods. Excessive wages, as distinguished from adequate wages, and excessive manufacture are the complaints most frequently heard against this country; it has to be admitted that they are generally justified. It would, of course, be impossible to get the level of wages back to the pre-war standard, and the remedy can only be the improvement of the skill of the wage-earners. In other leading manufacturing countries, wages are higher than they are here; the skill of the workers is also higher."

"It would, however, be unfair to blame the Japanese workman for his lack of ability; the fault lies to a great extent with the capitalist, who cannot be brought to look ahead and in this anxiety for immediate profits will not lay out funds sufficient for the installation of up-to-date machinery and the adequate training of the workmen. The inferiority of much that is manufactured in Japan is due to the fact that the goods are produced by irresponsible concerns. Another reason for irregularity of the goods turned out is the large number of petty factories, which, employing a few workers in each, amalgamation into large units would help to rectify the defects to which I have referred."

"The Government is reported to be considering measures for bringing down the excessive cost of living in this country. During the year feeble efforts were made to cope with the evil, but the opportunity offered by the Government arranged to buy up the surplus of the crop, and thus prevented what would otherwise have been a welcome fall in the price. Producers of copper were also granted protection by an increase of the import duty. In face of such action, it is hopeless to expect that the Government is likely to assist in making living easier, and thus enabling producers to compete in the markets of the world. The influence of those who are interested in the maintenance of prices at the present level is still too strong."

"ALL IS NOT WELL WITH THE COUNTRY." "That the increase in exports consists almost entirely of the value of the raw silk shipped to the United States, while no other article of export has shown any increase worth mentioning, and many have declined in a certain indication that all is not well with the country. Silk may perhaps no longer be classed as a luxury; its consumption may increase. But the constant development of the artificial silk industry, and the always present risk of a change of fashion in the consuming countries, must be reckoned with in estimating the chances of the natural product to hold its own. The time is now ripe for an earnest effort to develop the export trade of the country, and if that effort is not made, the outlook is not encouraging."

"The prospects for 1923 are in favour of a reduced import; the good rice crop of 1922 should make imports of that staple unnecessary. It is not likely that any overtrading has been done in any of the big staples, so that the ground is prepared for an improvement in business."

"I would have wished to report an improvement in the general work of the Customs House. The fact is that contraband have not improved in the handling of import cargo. It is no unusual thing for goods, to remain on the Hatoba for a month while being passed through the Customs; this even in the case of cargo which could be easily inspected and appraised. The officials of the lower ranks still waste time, remain away from their

work on the slightest pretext, and do very little when they are at their desks. The loss falls on the importer, and the Government wants to discourage imports; not much hope for improvement, I fear."

A new regulation was instituted at the end of the year, by which exporters are required to furnish an invoice of the goods specified in the export application, on pain of having each package opened and the contents examined in detail. The reason given is that it is desirable to secure more exact statistics; but it is not easy to see how these are to be obtained under the new regulation. On the other hand, it is certain that any obstacle placed in the way of an exporter does harm to the country."

HEARING OF COMMERCIAL CASES.

Dr. J. E. de Becker also addressed the meeting, calling attention to the need for Commercial Courts in order to expedite the hearing of cases.

"I am certain" (said Dr. de Becker) "that I am voicing the sentiments of a very large section of the entire community when I venture to state that business men, both Japanese and foreign alike, are getting simply sick and disgusted with the exasperating delays to which commercial cases are subjected, even when the issue involved is extremely simple and the value of the subject matter comparatively small. Some of these cases are allowed to drag on month after month and even year after year, and the most palpably flimsy defences are gravely considered and investigated, instead of being brushed aside and spurned as puerile and dilatory. Instead of cases being heard consecutively and decided upon then and there, as they obviously should be, they are heard in sections for an hour or so at a time, and then adjourned for three weeks or a month to permit unnecessary witnesses being called and belated pleas being supplementarily filed. In fact, in many cases, the whole procedure from a business man's point of view is a farce from beginning to end, and the tendency to formality and red tape has become so irritating and excessive that it nullifies the legal remedy and results in a substantial denial of justice. Moreover, these delays, being long-drawn out, are costly in more ways than one, and people with limited means are often barred from seeking justice because bitter practical experience has proved to them that the legal remedy is infinitely worse than the legal disease."

The speaker then gave an outline of the procedure which should be followed in Commercial Courts, which he mentioned, and achieved great success in other countries. The necessity of legislation against unfair competition was also drawn attention to by the speaker, there being, he said, "so many unscrupulous tricksters about who steal the business ideas of competitors, and whose activities form a serious menace to honest trading, that special legislation is needed to protect the community from them. These people imitate wrappers and receptacles, spread injurious and false reports, entice, suborn and bribe the employees of other firms and do other equally reprehensible acts which the existing laws do not reach, and it is time that something was done to stop this kind of thing by rendering such practices legally dangerous."

Dr. Becker drew attention to the reform of the complicated tax system and the telephone installation scandal, the whole trouble in regard to the latter point being that the Department of Communications failed to exercise any foresight, appeared stolidly indifferent to the crying needs of the community, and apparently had no sympathy whatever with the inconvenience its shortcomings were causing the public. The speaker also condemned the increase in the foreign postal rates as a penny wise and pound foolish policy, tending to injure Japanese commerce.

HIGH PRICES.

Turning to the question of prices Dr. de Becker said:—

"The next thing I wish to remark upon is the question of prices, because if something is not done to reduce these to normal figures I am afraid there are troublesome times ahead. Japan, which was formerly an exclusively agricultural nation, has committed herself to industrialism, and it is now a vital necessity for her to find an output for her manufactures; but if she does not take drastic measures to prevent profiteering in the necessities of life she is bound to lose a great deal of her overseas trade. No people and no Government can defy economic laws and no traders can hold their own if they cannot meet fair competition. Articles can now be produced and sold abroad at lower costs than in Japan, and if this continues many of the factories which were started with such great hopes will eventually be forced to close, thus throwing a vast number of people out of work, creating difficult social problems and undermining the very fabric of the state by paving the way for dangerous demagogues to turn the heads of half-starved mobs. For a time the country may get along and keep going by imposing still higher protective tariffs; but this means the people will be literally feeding on their own flesh, consuming their resources, destroying their international trade, and pursuing a wholly retrograde course. Now as rice is the staple food of Japan and as it fixes the standard of all prices in this country, I submit that in the general interest the Government ought to adopt immediate and effective steps to bring the price of this vitally necessary commodity down to the level to which it would naturally fall were it not for wholesale manipulation and engineering by speculators, and the unwelcome interference of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. I believe that if the Government would abandon its pernicious policy of bolstering up prices, protecting industries, and grandmothersly meddling with natural economic laws, we would soon see an improvement in the situation. But before much good can be accomplished, speculation in, and control of, food stuffs must be absolutely stopped by means of appropriate legislation, because the food speculator is very little better than a pirate in his methods, and far more dangerous to legitimate traders and the commonwealth."

DISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT OF FOREIGNERS.

"In conclusion I should like to draw your attention to, and make an appreciative remark about, an editorial in the *Jiji Shimbun* which came out about a week ago, as it shows that, in spite of everything, the international mind is developing in Japan, and that there are men here who possess vision and are facing squarely towards the light. The *Jiji* said in substance:—

"Racial equality and fairness in trade relations are principles which must be acted upon for advancing the welfare of mankind and ensuring the peace of the world. As we have often urged, it is well to espouse these principles. But to get the best results from advocating them Japan must first end the discriminatory treatment which she is herself extending to foreigners. The principal examples of this treatment are denial to aliens of landownership, coasting trade and mining rights. Another example is the prohibition of the entry of Chinese labourers into the country. Unless these discriminations are abolished, Japan's advocacy of racial equality and fairness in trade relations must lack weight. There is excuse for these things. They spring from sentiment or self-seeking, and consequently there is great danger of the situation becoming further aggravated."

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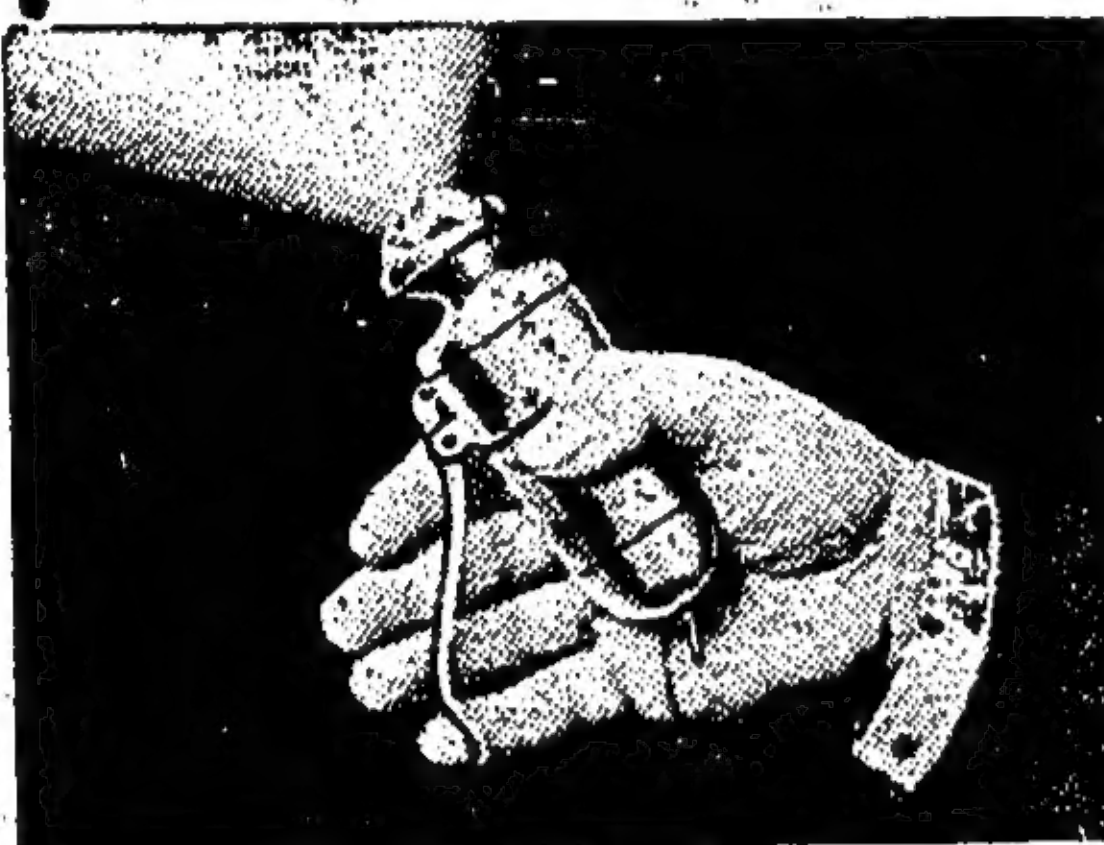
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**SCOTTISH SPORT.****THE GOLF INTERNATIONAL.****BRITISH TEAMS' COLIAPSE.**

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, May 23rd.
After a contest which until the last lap promised to yield the happiest results for British golfers, the American team at St. Andrews successfully defended its claim to retain the Walker Cup. That the victory was won by the narrowest possible margin—six games to five—only accentuates the sense of disappointment in the failure of the British representatives to wrest the honours from their rivals. The British team unlike that of last year, had few critics; the selection was almost as good as could have been made, and with the historic Old Course of St. Andrews as the scene of the encounter, not to mention the prevalence of climatic conditions of a kind much more common to British than to American golf, our men entered upon their task with some advantage. A lead of three matches to one on the first day's play by foursomes encouraged the liveliest expectations of ultimate victory, and brighter still was the prospect when at the end of the first round of the single matches on the second day British players were "up" on their opponents and the remaining three had at least the qualified satisfaction of not being "down," having finished the round "all even." They had only to hold their advantage to win comfortably; but in the final round it was whittled away until it vanished entirely, and the Americans were practically presented with an unexpected victory.

Had the play of the Americans in the second round of the singles been as brilliant as, for instance, was Mr. Cyril Tolley's on the outward half of the course, which he covered in 34 strokes, the explanation of the defeat of the British team would not have been far to seek; but, however unpalatable it may be, one can only describe this conspicuous failure as a deterioration of play in the majority of the matches at the moment when the victory for Britain was almost assured. The Americans were probably surprised to find themselves on the winning side, after having had the worst of the contest until near its close. It will be difficult to convince the vast numbers of golfers who awaited the result with some confidence that the British team has not thrown away a fine opportunity of capturing the Walker Cup. While the American invaders would have been delighted to win our Amateur championship—and it is largely due to Mr. Wethered that they failed to achieve that distinction—they have successfully defended their title as a team to international honours, and they will take across the Atlantic for the first time the St. George's Cup which Mr. Quimst won at Sandwich. The next task of British golfers will be to endeavour to win back the open championship, and although Walter Hogan was defeated in the Leeds tournament by H. C. Jolly, a young English professional, America is certain to be a formidable rival a few weeks hence at Troon. Four rounds of stroke play is a different proposition from even 36 holes under match conditions, and across the Atlantic golfers are bred to the card-and-pencil code.

BRITISH FAILURES AND SUCCESSSES.
What of the British team? Tolley and Wilson can have no regrets. Both did all that was required of them, though both finished on Saturday with little enough to spare. Wethered, too, was very good both days, and on the last round held his own against the most brilliant golfer of the day. He should have been dormie three but, missing a golden chance, he found Quimst's pace too hot. Murray played good golf throughout, and fully justified his selection. Holderness was a similar case. With Hope, he was the hero of the one big thrill the foursomes produced, though he played but indifferently all that day. On the last day he was the Holderness again of the Frerick Championship. He held his own against one of the best on the day's form of the Americans, and was only taken by surprise at the last three holes. There was a feeling after his foursome play that he should stand down for the singles, but his golf on the final day was probably as good as any substitute could have played although his finish, as has been said, was unfortunate. MacKenzie, Hope, Harris, and Hogan, who was dropped for the singles, were the failures of our team. With MacKenzie and Hope it was largely a matter of putting, yet their breakdown in this important department of the game was complete. A good many thought Harris should not have been playing in the singles. John Caven, who was selected for the team but was not asked to play, could hardly be faulted—putting "at the top" on the final day. It is easy, however, to be wise after the event, and Harris might have struck his best form just as Holderness did.

CRICKET.
There have been more than the usual number of surprises in cricket, particularly in the Scottish Counties Championship. Cheekmannash showed a brilliant recovery and smote Aberdeenshire to the tune of 194 for seven against 129 for six and drew. Stirling County did better, gaining a smart win at the expense of Forfarshire—190 for 8 to 97. In the Western Union Championship, the features of the week were the success of Poloc against Kelburne and the recovery of form by Clydesdale shown in their match with Ferguslie. Greenock is the only unbeaten side.

In club matches, Grange has had the rare experience of being beaten in two successive games, this time by Selkirk, 129 to 120. Glasgow High School, F.P., served up another unexpected result by overthrowing Ayr, and Central defeated K.K. Arnoch.

PERPETUAL PENSIONS.

Mr. Isaac Foot asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, recently, if he would consider the advisability of commencing the perpetual pension, now being paid, in respect of distinguished services rendered to the nation more than a century ago.

Mr. Baldwin said the Treasury were always ready to commute perpetual pensions if terms could be arranged satisfactorily from the standpoint of the taxpayer.

Mr. Foot asked if the Chancellor was aware that the country had already paid, apart from interest, £850,000 in respect of battles fought over a century ago, and if he did not think these services had by this time been amply rewarded.

THIRD CLASS PASSENGER TRAVELLING FIRST CLASS.**AN AMUSING RAILWAY INCIDENT.**

A writer in a Service journal tells the following amusing story:—
How difficult it is to fully understand what is in the mind of one's fellow man, and how almost impossible to determine what are the ideas and principles which actuate him! On one of the lines of the Southern Railway four passengers assembled in a first-class non-smoking compartment. As soon as the train started, one of these (an American from his speech) produced a big black cigar, cut the point, and, applying a match, ignited it. To him another passenger addressed himself, pointing out that they were in a non-smoking carriage and that he objected to smoking. The smoker simply eyed his interlocutor and increased, rather than diminished, the volume of pungent smoke he was producing from a particularly strong weed. Time passed and, although the speaker varied his address from the strictly polite to a more forcible expression, he got nothing but a stare in reply. At last, losing all patience, he remarked, "We are now getting into a station, and I shall make a report of your conduct to the officials." Still silence from the smoker until, as the train drew up at the platform, he suddenly opened the window and called a railway inspector who happened to be near.

"Say, stationmaster," he remarked, "here's a third-class passenger travelling first, and I object to his company." The inspector demanded the protesting passenger's ticket, which proved to be third-class, and immediately ordered him out of the carriage, claiming also excess fare for that portion of the journey accomplished. The American remained smoking with his head out of the window, an interested spectator as the ejected passenger paid up. Then, as the train moved out of the station, he closed the window and, leaning back in his corner, smoked more contentedly than ever.

Thereupon, one of the remaining passengers, who had been following the comely with interest and who had appreciated the clever way in which the tables had been turned, asked "Excuse me! I must say you handled this little matter very shrewdly; but do you mind saying how you knew that your friend was a third-class passenger?" "Guess that's easy," he answered. "The boob had his ticket sticking out of his vest pocket, and I saw it was the same colour as mine!"

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.**BRUNNER MOND.**

The following is from the Daily Herald (London):—

No wonder Sir Alfred Mond believes in private ownership, for the profits of the firm with which his name is associated, for the year ended March 31st, are a record. The profits amount to £1,050,293, as compared with £1,023,000 for the previous year, and the dividend on the Ordinary shares is increased from 8 to 11 per cent. This rate of dividend is equivalent to 27½ per cent, because in 1918 three fully-paid shares were given as a bonus for every two Ordinary shares held. When the young German and the young Swiss who, in 1872, started a business together in this country, and built up a wonderful undertaking on the scientific discoveries of the former, they little foresaw the extent to which their descendants would extend it by financial operations in the shape of absorptions and amalgamations. In 1915 the company acquired the Ammonia Soda Company, in 1916 the Castner-Kellner Alkali Company, in 1918 the Buxton Lime Firms Company, and in 1920 the Electro-Bleach and By-Products, Ltd., to mention only some of their acquisitions. The company is taking powers to issue to its staff and workpeople up to 210,000 Ordinary shares, without having to offer them first to existing shareholders. The idea is, presumably, to give those employed a chance of buying some of the shares in a co-partnership scheme, and seeing that the capital consists of £9,847,041 in Ordinary shares, with £4,000,000 in 7½ per cent Preference shares, any shares held by the workers are not likely to play a preponderant role.

The conclusion one comes to after studying the gigantic profits of this chemical octopus is that, if you happen to have a great and successful genius for a father, who, in partnership with a clever commercial man, builds up a big and prosperous business, you can easily believe in the benefits of private enterprise. To do a great chemist justice, it should be added that the late Dr. Ludwig Mond was a public-spirited man, and that instead of cutting down facilities to the public for visiting our national treasures, he left the greater part of his valuable collection of pictures to the National Gallery, besides bequeathing £200,000 to the Academy of Munich for scholarship, £200,000 to his old University at Heidelberg, and £200,000 to his birthplace, Kassel; but he left us his son.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET**CLOSING QUOTATIONS.**

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Shanghai Dock	89	b.
Hongkew Wharves	200	b.
Hongkong Land	354	sa.
Hongkong Hotels	58	b.
Ewe Cotton Mills	210	sa.
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Cement	30	na.
Dairy Farms	25	b.
Watsons	18½	sa.
Hongkong Electric	32	na.
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OPENING OF NEW H. & S. BANK AT SHANGHAI.

A STIRRING SPEECH BY SIR RONALD MACLEAY.

GOOD ADVICE FOR CHINA: COUNTRY MUST ABANDON ATTITUDE OF SUSPICION.

In marked contrast to the imposing structure which probably rightly has been called the biggest and grandest commercial house in the Far East, and possibly is not excelled by any foreign building other than the various Government houses in India (says the *N.Y. Daily News* of June 23rd) the opening ceremony at the new Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on the Bund on Saturday was of a very simple order. Indeed, it would have been well nigh hopeless to have attempted anything greater, for the vast crowd that gathered to view the premises defied management even by the large force of police on duty. Admission was to be by ticket only according to previous announcements, but a hundred ticket inspectors would have been necessary to check the visitors. They passed through the great gates in columns a dozen deep in an unending stream for quite half an hour, and even then, so vast is the central hall, there was still room to walk around. So there was a never ending shuffle of feet and a buzz of conversation that made the speeches inaudible except for a sentence here and there that may have been heard by the few immediately beneath the dais.

Shortly before noon, traffic along the Bund between Foochow and Canton Roads was stopped, a half circle of Special Constables was drawn up in front of the main entrance to the Bank and guards of honour of Sikh and Chinese Police were mounted. There were then very few people at the Bank beyond those more intimately concerned with the occasion, amongst those on the steps, for the first part of the ceremony being Mr. A. G. Stitt (chief manager), Mr. G. H. Stitt (Shanghai manager), Mr. Sidney Burton, C.M.G. (H. M. Consul-General), Sir Skinner Turner, Judge Peter Grain, Mr. H. H. Fox, C.M.G., Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson, K.C.B., General Ho Fengding, Mr. Hsu Yuan, Capt. Wood, U.S.N., Mr. A. Brooke Smith, Col. M. H. Logan, Mr. G. L. Wilson, Mr. A. O. Lang, Sir Wm. Rees Davies, Lady Macleay, Lady Leveson, Mrs. Stephens and Mrs. Stitt. These were later joined on the dais by most of the Consuls and other prominent people.

THE OPENING CEREMONY.

Punctually at noon, Sir Ronald Macleay, K.C.M.G., H. M. Minister, drove up in a motor-car and without any ceremony or speeches, was handed a key with which he opened the central gates, being immediately followed in by a tremendous crowd. The Minister and special guests were given seats on a raised dais in the Central Hall and after some ineffectual attempts to obtain silence, and to the accompaniment of the operations of camera and cinema men.

Mr. A. O. LANG, Chairman of the Court of Directors, said:—

It was in 1864 that the Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation first opened its branch in Shanghai—at first in an unpretentious building on the site where now stands the Palace Hotel, and later in the building which was for so long a familiar feature of the Bund, and was only recently pulled down to make room for the present structure. In those early days the Shanghai Bund presented a very different aspect from that which it has now, and the building of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, flanked on the one side by old-fashioned Hong Kong, and on the other by the picturesque but dilapidated Chinese Yamen which then did duty for a Custom House, was the most striking object which met the eye of the traveller coming up the river. No one at that time could have foreseen the enormous expansion which has since taken place in the trade and wealth of Shanghai, as evidenced by the many handsome buildings which now adorn its frontage, nor could the first Directors of the Bank, in their most sanguine moments, have foreseen the immense volume of business which now passes daily through its Shanghai branch, necessitating the most highly organized machinery for its safe and efficient handling.

The solid lines and spacious proportions on which this building has been designed by its able architects, and the perfection of detail with which the work has been carried out will make it a fitting home for many generations. The decision of the Directors to incur this heavy cost may be regarded also as a visible proof of their faith in the future of this teeming settlement, and of the great country of which it is the commercial gate, a faith which I hope may remain unshaken by the present deplorable condition in China and the recent outbreak of brutal lawlessness which has just aroused the indignation of the world. Though conditions look dark now, let us remember that

the darkest moment comes before the dawn, and support ourselves with the hope, not only that China has now filled the cup of her folly to the brim, but that the foreign Powers have awakened at last from their dream of a self-regenerated China. The doctrine that China must work out her own salvation has been tried and found wanting; it is not only derided by most intelligent Chinese, but has been abandoned by nearly all thinking foreigners.

FOREIGN INTERVENTIONS.

We have very reluctantly come to the conclusion that the time has come to give foreign interference a trial, not in any aggressive spirit, but with the firm and friendly determination to save the country from the chaotic condition to which military misgovernment and political demoralization have brought it, and to secure again for foreign trade and residents the protection and immunity to which they are entitled by Treaty. Our Government is indeed faced with a grave responsibility, and the immense interests at stake demand that they must see their task through; but I am persuaded that firm insistence by them on essential reforms, backed, if absolutely necessary, by an unequivocal demonstration of force, will not only speedily react in the restoration of order and security, but will be welcomed by the masses of China who are suffering, no less than ourselves, from the long continued misgovernment and lawlessness of their country. I repeat my conviction that these deplorable conditions can be remedied by the Powers whose commercial interests are so deeply concerned in the rehabilitation of China.

A suggestion has been made to us by one of the most important and enlightened of the Chinese parties. It is that our Governments would best serve the interests of China if they insisted on the contending parties meeting in conference until their various claims are reconciled and a Government acceptable to the whole of China firmly established with foreign assistance, financial and administrative, where necessary. I think most of these parties would be only too willing to accept this solution. As for the others who may think their interests are best served by the continuance of the present intolerable condition of affairs, there are various ways of applying pressure to bring them to a reasonable frame of mind. I commend this suggestion to the representatives of the Powers who are doubtless anxious to explore every avenue that may lead to a settlement.

Your Excellency, I now ask you to declare this building open, and I trust it may prove to be a symbol of security and an augury of the prosperous expansion of the trade with the industrious millions of this country, which has become a factor of first-class importance in the economic re-adjustment of the world.

Your Excellency, on behalf of the Directors of this Bank, and of our friends assembled here, I beg to express to you our deep appreciation of the honour you have done us in consenting to leave for a few days your anxious and harassing duties in Peking to take the leading part in this ceremony, which marks an important day in the history of the Bank. (Applause.)

THE MINISTER'S ADDRESS.

Sir Ronald Macleay said:—Mr. Stephen, Ladies and Gentlemen.—It was on May 25th, 1921, just over two years ago, that my predecessor, old friend and colleague, Sir Beilby Alston, had the great honour and signal privilege of laying the foundation stone of this wonderful edifice destined to be the new home in Shanghai of one of the oldest, as it is one of the most successful and notable, examples of British enterprise and financial genius in the Far East, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. When I passed through Shanghai in the early days of February the great building was nearing completion, but was still encased in an armour of scaffolding and, imposing as it looked even in its swaddling clothes, it only presented to the interested spectator a more or less veiled outline of its splendid proportions and hardly gave promise of the full glories which were to be. May I be allowed to say that reality has outstripped anticipation and that this magnificent building not only surpasses the great achievements which the skill of the architects, Messrs. Palmer and Turner, and the art of the designer, Mr. Wilson, had led us to expect, but will stand as a lasting tribute to the energy and business capacity of the contractors.

And what of the men who conceived the grand idea! And what of those who by their brains, their industry, their courage and their loyalty to the great corporation which they served, built up from small beginnings over half a century ago these great reserves of prosperity which have made its realization possible and have given to the International Settlement at Shanghai a building which, I believe, in the nobility of its dimensions, the beauty of its decorations, the symmetry of its proportions and elegance of its appointments, is unsurpassed by any financial or commercial house in Asia and the Far East from Suat to the Behring Sea? Much has been written and said of these men, the founders, the directors and the managers of the institution—the servants, as they would wish to be called, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and pioneers in that they created the first indigenous foreign bank in China operating with its capital and reserves on the silver currency of the country. Their names like "Wayfoong" itself, are household words in China. I can but touch on a few of them now—raise my hat, as it were, to them in a brief salute and pass on. Among the earliest founders are names like Jardine, Matheson, the Dents and Sassoons. American and German firms as well as Parsee merchants were associated in raising the original modest capital of two million five hundred thousand Mexican dollars. It stands at over twenty million silver to-day.

If the bank, like a wise child, was fortunate in the choice of its parents, the directors have been happier still in the selection of their chief managers. Among these, four names stand out. Sir Owen Cammerop, Sir Thomas Jackson, Sir Newton Stubb and, last but not least, that of our distinguished host to-day, Mr. A. G. Stephen, under whose spirited leadership and wise guidance the Shanghai branch of the bank was able to steer an even course through the storms of four years of war and after passing safely between the Scylla of inflation and the Charybdis of depression to emerge triumphant with all sails set in the smooth waters of prosperity. It must be an immense satisfaction to him to-day to see the realization of his dream and to witness the ceremonial inauguration of this magnificent building, surely the most fitting and lasting memorial to his association with Shanghai and to his management of the bank. We offer him our enthusiastic congratulations and our heartiest congratulations. I should like to extend those congratulations to Mr. Stitt and to all the foreign and native members of the bank staff. It is not, I think, necessary for me to speak, even if I were competent to do so, of the principal functions of this great bank in developing foreign trade and furthering the commerce and industry, not only of Great Britain and the Dominions, but of China herself. You must all have had personal experience of the great services which Wayfoong renders every day to the importer and the exporter, to the merchant and the manufacturer. I would rather dwell for a moment on some other form of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's activities which though perhaps not so widely known, are yet of the greatest importance in bringing Great Britain and China into closer touch and in strengthening the political, economic and financial ties which unite the two countries.

ASSISTANCE TO CHINA.
In the first place I would remind you that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have made it a cardinal point of their policy to assist the Chinese Government by a number of important loan transactions either made separately or in participation with the great international banking houses of the world. It was in pursuance of this policy that the Corporation signed certain inter-bank agreements which in November, 1910, led to the formation of the "organization" which since has been known by that terrible and un-English name, "The Consortium." The Consortium has, as you are aware, passed through many vicissitudes, its membership has varied from time to time, and the scope of its activities has been restricted and subsequently again enlarged. It was finally reconstituted as a four power group in October, 1920 at the initiative of the United States Government. As is only fitting the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation as the leading English bank in China, has always been the predominant partner in the association of financial houses which compose the British group. I happened to be working in the Foreign Office when the American proposal for the reconstruction of the Consortium on its present four-group basis was under consideration and it was my privilege to be known into constant contact with that charming and accomplished gentleman, Sir Charles Addis, whose immense competence in Chinese and

international finance together with his clarity of vision and suavity of manner, marked him out from the first as the person indicated to preside over the meetings of the international groups to bring the various views into harmony and generally to guide the policy of the Consortium. Sir Charles' brilliant qualities have won for him the signal distinction of election to membership of the governing board of the Bank of England, and I am sure that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation justly feel that some of the honour thereby conferred on their London Manager is reflected upon themselves. Perhaps you will say that out here in China we have not heard much lately of the Consortium. Well, that is true, but I hasten to assure you that because it apparently has been inactive it has by no means passed out of existence. It is very much alive, as your "Pouter" telegrams from Paris—if you read them—recently reminded you, and it is ready and willing to help the Chinese Government to find a way out of the hopeless financial difficulties in which it has been involved, by an exhaustive examination of China's assets and liabilities with a view to the elaboration, if possible, of a feasible scheme for the funding of her unsecured debts.

THE CHINESE SUSPICION.

But if the Chinese Government really wishes for this advice and hopes for further financial assistance from the four-power group it must abandon its attitude of suspicion toward the Consortium and must realize that no loans or advances will be forthcoming from that source except under conditions of strict control both over the security and the expenditure, in order that, on the one hand, the interests of the bond holders may be safeguarded, and on the other, that the money really will be spent for the benefit of China and for the efficient working of the administrative machine and not frittered away on the maintenance of swarms of unnecessary troops—troops which are not needed for the defence of the country against external foes, for China has no such enemies, and are not employed to keep order or to suppress banditry, but are merely used to fight one another and to travel about on the railways without paying their fares. I cannot leave the subject of the Consortium without mentioning another old and trusted servant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Mr. Guy Hillier who combines the post of Agent of the Branch in Peking with that of Chief Representative of the British Group in China. Mr. Hillier's skill in handling the intricate problems of the Group's relations with the Chinese Government, his remarkable proficiency in the language and knowledge of the Chinese make him an ideal adviser in such matters for H. M. Representative in Peking; and his gentle nature and the wonderful serenity and forbearance with which he endures one of the saddest of nature's disabilities have won for him the affectionate esteem and admiration of a host of friends. He has a trusty second and a stalwart co-adjutor in Mr. R. C. Allen.

THE BANK'S ASSISTANCE OF RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

There remains another phase of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation activities which should not be overlooked on account of its immense value to China. I refer to their participation in the building of railways. These activities have been exercised chiefly in association with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., an alliance which led to the formation of the British and Chinese Corporation with the result that British interests have been concerned in the financing and construction of over 800 miles of railways in the Yangtze Valley alone, and Great Britain maintains a financial interest in nearly 2,000 miles of railways built and operating outside that area. China is a country which owing to the nature of her soil and the cost and difficulty of maintaining roads clamours for development by a network of trunk tramways with subsidiary or feeding lines. Now while much has been achieved in this direction, a great deal more still remains to be done and yet it must be admitted that all over China construction is in abeyance. What is the cause of this suspension of development? Again we are in the case of the temporary inaction of the Consortium the fault lies with China, herself, or if you like, it better with conditions in China. I need not enter into details as the causes are well known to every intelligent observer of Chinese affairs. Briefly stated the present deplorable condition of the Chinese railways is due to mismanagement, starvation of the lines by a needy Central Government and to the constant interference with the revenues, the traffic and the rolling stock by independent or semi-independent military leaders. Until this state of things has been remedied and the existing load of debt removed there can be no serious talk of fresh railway construction in China.

THE LINCHING OUTRAGE.

But this is not all, in spite of the fact that considerable sums of money are ostensibly set aside in the budgets of the Chinese Government railways for the provision of a special police force, these railway guards have proved incompetent or insufficient to protect the lives and the properties of the passengers entrusted to their care as was so lamentably demonstrated by the disgraceful outrage last month on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway near Lincheng. This outrage, skillfully planned and boldly executed, was the work of a large bandit organization which for months, if not for years past, has terrified the frontier regions of the three Provinces of Shantung, Anhui and Kiangsu and has been allowed to construct a regular system of fortified strongholds in the mountains only a few miles distant from the principal iron highway between the Capital and Shanghai.

Is it surprising in the face of such an incident that there should be a universal gesture of anger and disappointment, that the press of all civilized countries should be saying that China has retrograded in the last few years, that the lives and property of foreigners are no longer secure and that people should ask if this was what the world was led to expect from the fair promises made by the Chinese Delegates at Washington and from their insistent appeals to the Powers to respect the sanctity of China's Sovereign rights? Is it unreasonable that men who have seen some of their friends and relatives suffer the indignation and hardships and endure the mental anguish of thirty-seven days captivity in the brigand fortresses of Pootchen and who fear that a similar fate may befall their wives, their children or themselves should demand that the Powers remind China that the claim by a State to the possession of sovereign rights implies the recognition by that state of its sovereign obligations, that the protection of foreigners is guaranteed by solemn treaty engagements and that for the violation of these obligations and the infringement of these engagements the Powers will exact full reparation and ample safeguards for the future.

We can only hope that the state of things which made such an incident as the Linching outrage possible will prove an ephemeral one, that out of chaos and confusion peace and order will come and that Chinese statesmen and leaders will emerge who will be sufficiently enlightened to recognize that political aspirations must be renounced when they conflict with the common law, and that if China is to take her proper place in the community of civilized nations, selfish ambitions must be sacrificed on the altar of patriotism.

THE LESSON OF THE SHANGHAI SETTLEMENT.

There must be many millions of people in China to-day who are praying for the passing of this unfortunate epoch in their country's history and for the re-establishment of peace and good government. Should they lose heart at the difficulties which confront them, they can surely derive comfort and encouragement from the contemplation of this International Settlement of Shanghai where a group of some 20,000 foreigners and a huge body of some 800,000 Chinese not only live in peace and harmony, but because they enjoy the blessings of an honest and efficient administration have been able so to order their affairs and develop their business that this new building which we are inaugurating to-day is only one of many striking instances of the expansion and prosperity of their great city.

May these magnificent new premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank which I have great pleasure in declaring open stand in the eyes of the Chinese as a finger post pointing to peace and prosperity, and may "Wayfoong" be to them for all time and especially at this critical juncture of their country's history, a shining example and a lofty inspiration. (Applause.)

SPEECH BY SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES.
Sir William Rees Davies, Chief Justice of Hongkong, next spoke briefly, first of all reading a letter from H. E. Sir Reginald Stubbs, Governor of Hongkong, expressing regret for his inability to be present. May the opening of this magnificent structure, he wrote, "be the beginning of a new era of prosperity for British trade in China which the Bank has done so much to assist." Continuing, Sir William Rees Davies said:—As a dweller in Hongkong I deem it an honour to be permitted to say a few words on this all-important occasion.

At the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone Mr. Stephen gave an assurance that the building to be erected would demonstrate the Bank's assurance has been fully justified but if this great International Settlement can claim this magnificent building we in the Colony of Hongkong are proud to own the head office of the Corporation, and to have its Chief Manager and several of its directors holding office on the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Colony, as well as taking an active part in the various commercial enterprises of the Colony. Hongkong's prestige rests largely on British trade in China, and British trade in China depends to a paramount extent on the co-operation of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Is it not a fitting metaphor to describe this great corporation as the beacon light in the trade of the Far East?

As the head of the Judiciary in Hongkong, may I be permitted to bear testimony to the importance of the relationship between commerce and the administration of justice? In this view I am sure that my colleague Sir Skinner Turner will concur. I may be bold to declare that we are confronted in Hongkong with litigation that will compare in point of commercial importance with any

of the cases heard in the Courts of London, and we can call to our aid as Special Jurors men in every respect the equal commercially and intellectually of a Special Jury of business men in the City of London.

Furthermore, the Courts in which we administer justice are the equal, and in some respects superior, to any of the courts in the old country.

The relationships between the administration of justice and commerce are pleasing and I believe command the confidence of the commercial community.

I rejoice as a representative of the Judiciary to participate in this most interesting occasion.

TRIBUTE FROM THE GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Captain Osborne Wood, U.S.N., son of General Leonard Wood, Governor-General of the Philippines, and his A.D.C., then read the following cablegram received from his father, whom he was present to represent: "I regret exceedingly that I cannot be with you to-day. I have sent my aide-de-camp as my official representative to express to you my regret at my inability to be with you and to transmit an appropriate expression of appreciation for your energy and ability which have made this great building possible. It is but one of the many successes which bear the stamp of your genius. All best wishes for your continued success and happiness."

SPEECH BY THE CHIEF MANAGER.

The Hon. Mr. M. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager of the Bank, was the next speaker. He said that 37 years ago the present head office of the bank was opened here. It was a very pretentious building for that time and, in the general opinion, was very much too large. It was therefore promptly termed "Jackson's Folly," after the general manager of that day. He had not yet heard anybody describe this building as "Stephen's Folly," but hoped that their good faith in the future would be fully justified as was that of Sir Thomas Jackson. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Stephen went on to express his thanks to the many distinguished guests on the platform for attending the ceremony, and then thanked also the banking public for the patience with which they had borne the inconvenience of the temporary premises. In the new building they would find their affairs promptly attended to, but if ever they should have to wait they would find also that their comfort had been studied. Adding a word as to the political situation—though the bank did not take much interest in politics—Mr. Stephen said that if the present troubles of China were dealt with with a firm hand, a speedy and satisfactory settlement would soon be arrived at. They had no misgivings in the matter, and were ready to go ahead boldly and cheerfully. (Applause.)

ADMIRAL LEVESON.

The closing speech was made by Admiral Sir ARTHUR LEVESON, K.C.B., whose remarks were delivered in a way characteristic of the Navy. On behalf of the visitors, he congratulated the bank upon the completion of their great enterprise in erecting that magnificent building, which was a sign of and a tribute to the great progress they had made. Speaking of the connection between the Navy and Commerce, the Admiral observed that the public might feel safe when the Navy was there, but the Navy only felt safe when the Bank was there. (Laughter.)

At the close of his remarks, which were addressed to those on the platform owing to the difficulty the speakers had in making themselves heard by the great mass of people in the hall, Admiral Leveson made his cordial congratulations visible to all by bringing forward Mr. Stephen to the front of the platform and heartily shaking him by the hand, a little demonstration which the spectators duly appreciated.

As the close of the proceedings the band played "God Save the King," and guests were then free to inspect the magnificent building, and incidentally partake of the bank's generous hospitality.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extrême Orient, in their report, dated Saigon, June 15th, state:—

Our market is still very quiet with practically no change since our last report. The supply of paddy is still below the average, the holders in the interior looking for higher prices.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st to June 4th, 1923, is 634,008 tons, against 546,494 tons in 1922.

We quote to-day:—White Saigon rice, No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong, \$5.35 per picul, f.o.b. Saigon, for June/July shipment.

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is the latest of the finger operated eyeglass mounting and has been designed to avoid all the objectionable features of this type of mounting. The long coil springs of the Fit-U prevent spring breakage, and can be instantly adjusted to give more or less pressure on the nose. The nose clips are of special shape to prevent slipping. Fit-U PinCP-nez of any metal are obtainable from The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, the most competent optical Colony located in 53, Queen's Road Central.—ADVE. (101)

RESPITE FOR CONDEMNED MAN.

DECISION AS TO HIS FUTURE TREATMENT DEFERRED.

We are officially informed that H.E. the Governor has accepted the advice of the Executive Council that the death sentence passed on Lo Kam-shan for the murder of his son should not be carried out, and has deferred his decision as to the future treatment of the convicted man until he is satisfied as to his mental condition.

(Lo Kam-shan was found guilty at the Criminal Sessions on June 16th of having murdered his "small son." The circumstances were that on May 23rd the prisoner, with his child in his arms, jumped into the water with the obvious intention on his part of drowning the child and putting an end to his own life. Both, however, were rescued, and the man subsequently accounted for his rash act by saying that his wife had "gone wrong." The evidence suggested that he was suffering from hallucinations on this point at the time. The wife was actually in hospital, and by a strange coincidence, the child when it was rescued was taken to the same hospital. The mother recognised its cries and begged that she might have it in her bed. Shortly afterwards the child died in her arms. The medical evidence at the trial was to the effect that the child died from congestion of the lungs as the result of immersion. It was suggested by Mr. N. I. Evers (Counsel for the prisoner) that the child was suffocated by the mother. The Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) in his summing up pointed out to the Jury that there were three verdicts they could bring in,—"not guilty," "guilty," and "guilty but insane." In connection with the last verdict they could decide if they thought that the prisoner was not responsible for his actions at the time he committed the crime. It was quite possible that he was suffering from delusions and believed honestly that he was doing the right thing. He added that the case was a sad one. The Jury returned a plain verdict of guilty and the father was sentenced to death.)

PEAK TRAM ACCIDENT.

EARLY MORNING CAR DERAILED. SWITCHES BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN TAMPERED WITH OVERNIGHT.

Interference with "the points" during the night is believed to have been the cause of an accident to the first up Peak tram yesterday morning, an accident which might well have had very serious consequences. When the car, starting at seven o'clock, reached the loop above May Road it ran on to the wrong line, and then went right off the track. It was only owing to the coolness of the conductor that a serious accident was averted. Had he lost his head and failed to put on the brakes, "anything might have happened." As it was the service was stopped for two or three hours, and Peak residents had got down to town on foot.

It appears that when the last cars have run at night, the switch is left in position for the car next morning. It is quite possible for any person to tamper with the switch overnight, but its position is not easy of access, and it has never been tampered with before. There can be only two explanations of the accident. The one is that the switches were left wrongly placed the night before, and the other—which is believed to be most likely—is that they were deliberately tampered with overnight.

The tramway staff managed to get the car back on to the rail at about 9 a.m., and shortly afterwards the two cars on the service were run back to the terminus. The damage was not serious, but repairs were necessary, and it was five minutes to twelve before an experimental car was run, without passengers, in order to test the cars. At five or ten minutes past twelve the ordinary service was resumed.

FIGHT WITH LEMONADE BOTTLES.

A CHINESE QUARREL OVER 24 CENTS.

A fight with mineral water bottles between two Chinese over a 24 cents debt found a sequel at the Magistracy yesterday morning when both were charged before Mr. O. D. Melbourne with disorderly conduct by fighting.

Inspector Ogg, in charge of the case, said the two men set to fighting in Kowloon City Road. They commenced to throw mineral water bottles at each other, and eventually fought their way into a shop which sold mineral water and not tobacco. They appear to have freely helped themselves to the bottles for use as weapons of offence, and they did damage to the extent of \$1.50. The first defendant had a big gash in his side close to the ribs and had been in hospital all night. The other man had several cuts on his hand.

The shopkeeper appeared to give evidence. Owing to an affection of the throat he could only "wheeze," with the result that he had to bring along one of his folk to act as interpreter. The folk is the only man in the Colony who can follow what his master is saying.

The shopkeeper stated that the men came fighting into his shop and it was impossible to stop them. His Worship fined each man \$2, instructed them to pay \$1 each as compensation to the shopkeeper, and bound them over in the sum of \$25 each to be of good behaviour for 24 months.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE PRINCE JUDGE (MR. JUSTICE COMPTON).)

THE SHOOTING OF SERGT. DOWSE.

TWENTY YEARS' HARD LABOUR.

The shooting affair in Shing Wong Street on May 3rd last when Police Sergeant W. G. Dowse was wounded had its sequel at the Criminal Sessions, yesterday morning, when Wu Lun Fan was indicted on three counts: (1) wounding with intent to murder Sgt. Dowse; (2) wounding with intent to maim or disfigure Sgt. Dowse; and (3) shooting with intent to inflict bodily injury.

The Jury empanelled for the case was: Messrs. F. F. Duckworth (foreman), C. de la Vaux Sullivan, F. J. Silva, de Loureiro, J. F. Fisher, F. Soutar, W. L. J. Souza and D. McKenzie.

Mr. H. K. Holmes, Crown Solicitor, outlined the story of the shooting. Shing Wong Street, he explained, was a steep gradient which ran down from Hollywood Road towards Queen's Road. About half-way down the street on the left hand side there was a flight of steps which went underneath part of a house. Between 9 and 10 p.m. on the 3rd May it was alleged that the defendant was talking to a woman. Three other men were with him. Someone passed and abused the accused, who cursed him. The passer-by went away to collect reinforcements for the purpose of promoting a fight. The accused in the meantime had gone away and changed his clothes. Although there was no direct evidence that when he returned he had a revolver it seemed very probable that he had. At this time Sgt. Dowse was on patrol in the district and on arriving at the top of the steps he noticed the crowd but could not ascertain the definite cause for the gathering. He went away and a little later went down the street again. The accused and another man were standing on the gangway over the steps and on the Sergeant approaching them they made as if to get away. The Sergeant seized one of the men, who struggled with him, and wrangled himself free, at the same time tearing his coat. The man pulled out a revolver and fired a shot, which hit the Sergeant in the right shoulder. He was staggered for the moment, but on recovering pulled out his revolver and fired at his assailant as he retreated down the steps. The other man then rushed past the Sergeant, and as he ran, produced a revolver and fired at him. The Sergeant fired at him in return. Sgt. Dowse was unable to identify either man. On the following day the accused was arrested at No. 7, Elgin Street, which was quite close to the scene of the shooting. In the house was found a torn coat, which Mr. Holmes said "was a matter of importance in view of the fact that the man who fired the first shot tore his coat in the struggle."

Mr. Holmes then quoted from the prisoner's statements in reply to the charges. When first charged he said he knew nothing about it. Later, after hearing the evidence against him at the Police Court, he made a further statement in which he alleged that the coat was torn accidentally on April 29th near the Central Market. On the night of the shooting he visited his aunt in Shing Wong Street and while talking to her three men passed by and made some dirty remarks. He cursed them in reply and they went away to collect a gang of men. He then went to a tea house and returned home at about 10 p.m. and went to bed.

Dr. Smalley gave evidence as to Sgt. Dowse's wound. Had it been an eighth of an inch more forward, he said, it might have been very serious.

Evidence was also given by two Chinese who were eye-witnesses of the affair and they both swore to identifying the accused.

His Lordship, before summing up, suggested to the Crown Solicitor that the first count, that of wounding with intent to murder, be dropped. Mr. Holmes did not object and the first count was withdrawn.

Summing up, His Lordship said that if the Jury found that the accused was the person who fired the shot which wounded Sgt. Dowse then it was their duty to convict him on the second count (wounding with intent). On the other hand if they thought this shot missed the Sergeant, but found that he fired a shot then they would bring in a verdict against the accused on the third count (shooting with intent).

The Jury returned a verdict of "guilty" on the second count.

Asked if anything was known about the man, Mr. Holmes said the prisoner had been sentenced at the present Sessions to ten years' hard labour and ordered fifteen strokes with the lash. (The prisoner was convicted by the Chief Justice for taking part in an armed robbery at West Point.)

The Prison Judge said this sort of thing, shooting at police officers, was getting very serious, and according to the Medical Officer's evidence had the bullet been an eighth of an inch either way it might easily have ended fatally. "Can I order a whipping?" asked the Prison Judge to the Crown Solicitor. The Crown Solicitor replied that he did not think he could not.

His Lordship eventually decided, in view of the fact that the prisoner was at present serving a term of imprisonment, to sentence him to 20 years' hard labour, this sentence to run concurrently with his present term of ten years.

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SURVIVORS.

RODRIGUEZ, June 27th.

A story of the sea, like a chapter of romance was told by Capt. Foster of the ill-fated steamer *Trevassa*. He says that at midnight on June 27th, in a south-south-westerly gale, the ship was hoisted and made water rapidly despite the efforts of the crew at the pumps. She was taking "mountainous" seas aboard, sinking fast by the head. S.O.S. messages were sent out, giving the vessel's position. Replies were received from the *Uluic* and two unknown vessels.

Unable to await further messages, the order to abandon the ship was given and carried out with perfect discipline. The *Trevassa* foundered at a quarter to three in the morning.

Two of the boats kept together throughout that night and the following day, awaiting assistance. They set sail at five o'clock, and an hour later the mast was carried away by a heavy sea. It was decided on June 28th to make for Mauritius. The boat steered true, in a strong and increasing wind with high seas running until the evening of June 28th, when they were again compelled to lay-to. The weather was dirty and the night was pitch dark.

The Captain's boat was unable to keep within sight of the other boat. The rain poured down in torrents, the compasses were useless and they were obliged to steer by the stars and sun.

They completely lost sight of the other boat on June 29th and decided to make a course for Rodriguez, the nearest land, in order to send assistance.

SHORTAGE OF WATER AND
FOOD.

Good progress was made until, June 15th, when heavy weather was encountered, the boat shipping much water.

A lot of time was lost owing to accidents to the gear and they were driven out of their course on July 24th, but managed to work back. Rodriguez was sighted on the afternoon of the 26th and the survivors landed on the same evening.

Discipline was splendid throughout the whole voyage, though the crew suffered considerably owing to the shortage of water, one-third of a cigarette tin of which was issued daily. The rations consisted of the lid of a cigarette tin full of condensed milk and a biscuit twice daily.

Two native fishermen died from exposure while at sea, but the remainder of the crew, though weak, rapidly recovered with the attention given them.

Hopes are entertained for the safety of the second boat, which is slower.

EARLIER CABLES.

A DRAMATIC DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, June 27th.

There has been a dramatic development in connection with the missing steamer *Trevassa*. The wife of the *Trevassa's* captain, Cecil Foster, who is living at Barry, has received a cable from Rodriguez Island, dated June 26th, as follows: "Arrived safe. Health excellent. Love from Cecil." Some doubt as to the reliability of the cable is expressed in view of the fact that it was addressed "Treloke," Barry. The owners of the *Trevassa* have no information confirming it, but there is revived hope that the *Trevassa's* crew of 23 may have been saved. Details are anxiously awaited.

LATER.

The managers of the *Trevassa* at Cardiff, have received a cable stating that captain, chief engineer and sixteen of the crew of the *Trevassa* have been landed at Rodriguez. The captain believes the other boat, with the rest of the crew, will turn up safely.

TWENTY-THREE DAYS IN AN
OPEN BOAT.

LONDON, June 27th.

The Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies station has cabled to the Admiralty that the *Trevassa* survivors at Rodriguez consist of five officers and ten of the crew. They were twenty-three days at sea. Two of the men in the boat died at sea.

The other boat, with the remaining officers and crew was last seen on June 28th, and was instructed to make for Rodriguez. H.M.S. *Colombo* has been ordered to Rodriguez to obtain the latest information and then search for the second boat.

The *Uluic*, 2,500 tons, of the *Uluic* Steamship Co., Ltd., wireless on June 24th, that she was sinking rapidly in the Indian Ocean, five hundred miles from the nearest land, Amsterdam Island, and that the crew of 37 were taking to the boats. The sister ship *Trevassa*, after a long search, recently gave up hope of finding any survivors.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMANY'S OBLIGATIONS.

"PAY TO THE LAST PENNY."

VIENNA, June 26th.

At a meeting of the League of Nations Societies, a resolution was passed, recommending that the machinery of the League should be used, with the assistance of Germany and possibly the United States, to secure a settlement of the questions connected with reparations, inter-Alleied debts and the security of national frontiers.

Count Derostorff, in the course of the debate on the motion, said that if Germany could be assured that the whole of the occupied territory would be eventually restored, she would pay to the last penny.

SEMI-AUTOMATIC RIFLE.
SIXTY SHOTS A MINUTE.

NEW YORK, June 27th.

The Army Ordnance Department has announced successful tests with a new semi-automatic rifle, firing sixty shots a minute. The rifle is said to be very accurate.

EARLIER CABLES.

UPROAR IN COMMONS.
FOUR LABOUR MEMBERS
SUSPENDED.

LONDON, June 27th.

Four Labour members were suspended in the House of Commons on the occasion of a debate on the Scottish Estimates. Mr. J. Maxwell and Mr. J. Wheatley described Sir F. G. Bantury as a murderer in connection with the reduction of the provision for child welfare, and refused to withdraw the expression or depart, even at the request of the Sergeant-at-Arms with a show of force, but left when a motion for their suspension was carried. Thereafter the Reverend C. Stephen repeated the allegation that Sir F. Bantury was a murderer, and another motion for suspension secured Mr. Stephen's departure.

The upsurge recommenced when the Ministerialist, Sir George Hamilton, made reference to a Jew while Mr. E. Shawill was speaking. The latter objected to the offensive reference to the race to which he was proud to belong. Mr. G. Buchanan shouted: "You white livered coward!" and accused the Deputy Speaker of injustice in naming the Labour members and not naming the offending Ministerialist. The Speaker declared he had not heard Sir George Hamilton's remark. Mr. Buchanan refused to sit down, and was finally suspended. Sir George Hamilton subsequently apologised and withdrew the expression he had used.

WIRELESS TRANSMISSION.
MARCONI EFFECTS GREAT
IMPROVEMENTS.

LONDON, June 27th.

Signor Marconi, speaking at Bentwood, said that as a result of his experiments in West Africa with radically new devices between England and the tropics, long distance signalling would become more rapid and efficient and more economical. He anticipated that there would be a complete revolution in many methods hitherto employed. He was most optimistic, he declared, and was not afraid to say so.

NEW YORK WEATHER.
CYCLONIC STORM FOLLOWS HEAT
WAVE.

NEW YORK, June 27th.

A cyclonic storm struck New York last night, breaking up the heat wave. Four persons were killed and many were injured owing to a number of houses being demolished.

During the storm lightning struck and stunned a group of variety artists bathing at Long Beach, killing the well-known music-hall entertainer Bert Savoy and Jack Grossman.

THE RUHR.

GERMANS DISGUISED AS BELGIAN
SOLDIERS.

PARIS, June 27th.

A message from Dueseldorf states that the Belgian authorities have arrested a party of Germans who were disguised as Belgian soldiers and were alleged to have committed numerous outrages.

AERIAL WAR-CRAFT.
QUESTION OF LIMITATION
BEFORE COMMONS.

LONDON, June 27th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. E. D. Morel urged that the Government, before committing the country to increased aerial expenditure, should consider the summoning of a conference of the Powers with a view to a limitation of aerial war-craft construction. The Rt. Hon. W. C. Bridgeman replied that the Premier thought they should await the result of the League of Nations' reduction of armaments commission before taking any other steps.

AMERICA TO CONTINUE PIONEER
WORK.

WASHINGTON, June 27th.

It is officially stated that the United States does not contemplate any great increase in the air force, preferring to continue pioneer work on new types of aircraft to attempting under present conditions to maintain equality with other nations.

AMERICAN PROHIBITION.
LIQUOR ON "KOREA MARU"
SEIZED.

HONOLULU, June 27th.

The American customs officials have seized and removed 292 quarts of liquor from the liner *Korea Maru*, the first Japanese vessel arriving since the ship liquor rules became effective.

[The T.K.K. s.s. *Korea Maru* sailed from Hongkong for Japan and America on June 26th.]

SHIP MAY BE SEIZED AND
CAPTAIN ARRESTED.

WASHINGTON, June 27th.

A conference of the Prohibition and Treasury officials has virtually agreed to fix a date sometime next month after which the penalty for bringing liquor into American waters will be the seizure of the vessel and arrest of the captain.

CHESTER CONCESSION
HITCH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 27th.

The Ankara Government has denounced the agricultural machinery concession of the Chester enterprise, and in consequence is not carrying out the stipulations made in April.

FRENCH ROYALISTS
SENTENCED.

PARIS, June 27th.

M. Maurras, director of the *Action Francaise*, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment, and three other Camelots du Roi to three months each.

HOLLAND AND THE RHINE.

THE HAGUE, June 27th.

The Senate has adopted a Bill embodying Holland's adhesion to the articles of the Treaty of Versailles respecting the navigation of the Rhine.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

BELGRADE, June 27th.

Four shots were fired at the Premier, M. Pasitch, as he was leaving the Skupstina in a motor. M. Pasitch ducked, but was slightly hit in the left hand. His assailant, who is named Raitch, and is believed to be a lunatic, has been arrested.

PENSION FOR DISCOVERER
OF INSULIN.

OTTAWA, June 27th.

On the motion of the Premier, the Canadian House of Commons has voted Dr. Banting, the discoverer of the Insulin treatment for diabetes, a pension of seventy thousand dollars in order to enable him to devote his life to medical research.

ROYALTY TRAVEL
"INCOGNITO."

LONDON, June 27th.

The Queen of the Netherlands, the Prince Consort and Princess Juliana, who are travelling incognito, were welcomed by their Majesties at Victoria station, en route for Rydal Hall, Ambleside, where they intend spending some weeks.

IRISH DERBY.

LONDON, June 27th.

At the Curragh the Irish Derby resulted: Waywood (6/1) 1, Boldamano (5/2) 2, Greek Bachelor (5/1) 3. Fifteen ran. Won by four lengths, with three between second and third.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSO-JAPANESE COMMERCIAL
CONFERENCE.

Tokyo, June 28th.

Count Kawakami and M. Joffe (Soviet representative) met this afternoon for the first series of preliminary *pour-parlers*. They are endeavouring to find a basis for an agreement leading to another commercial conference between Russia and Japan.

SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE SCHEME.
PROPOSAL TO CONSTRUCT GRAVING
DOCK.

LONDON, June 27th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Commander Kenworthy, Lieut. Colonel Amery said the cost of the projected graving dock at Singapore was estimated at £1,000,000. The cost of the floating dock was estimated at about £1,000,000 also, and the size would be about the same. It is proposed to construct a graving dock capable of taking simultaneously two ships of the maximum size allowed under the Washington Agreement. The total cost on the Navy votes for the next decade, of the dockyard and naval base at Singapore, with accessories, is at present roughly estimated at £10,500,000. If any additional fortifications were required they would come on the Army votes, but he did not contemplate any such expenditure.

KWANGSI BISHOP.

ARCHDEACON HOLDEN APPOINTED.

LONDON, June 27th.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the venerable Archdeacon John Holden to be Bishop of Kwangsi and Hunan in succession to Bishop Banister who recently retired.

[The new Bishop, who has yet to be consecrated, has been on the staff of the Church Missionary Society and has served his missionary experience in the diocese of which he is to be head: Bishop Banister, formerly Archdeacon of Hongkong, who was the first Bishop of the diocese of Kwangsi and Hunan, is now working at the C.M.S. headquarters at Salisbury Square, London.]

JAPANESE DESTROYER'S
ENGINES.TO BE MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS.
VICKERS.

LONDON, June 27th.

Reuter is informed that the contract for the turbine engines of a large destroyer being built in Japan by the Uraga Dock Company has been placed with Messrs. Vickers. The turbines, which will be of 30,000 shaft horsepower, will be of Metropolitan-Vickers Impulse design, and will be manufactured in Manchester. It is explained that the Japanese navy is interested in this design, otherwise the contract would not have been placed in England, as Japan herself manufactures other types of turbines.

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL BONDS
SUBSCRIBED.

LONDON, June 27th.

The Tokyo Electric Light issue of three millions sterling has been subscribed. The lists closed at ten this morning.

WIMBLEDON TOURNAMENT.

LONDON, June 27th.

At Wimbledon the weather was fine and the venue crowded. Thousands were attracted by the magnetic personality of Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, who had a bye in the first round. They waited for hours at the centre court, and eventually saw her defeat Miss Ingram by 6-0, 6-0. There were great international duels, the best being Mlle. Lenglen's being Vincent Richards' third round defeat of the Indian Davis Cup player Jacob by 6-2, 6-3, 6-0. His countryman, Johnston and Hunter, and the Frenchmen Brugnon and Lacoste, all entered the fourth round at the expense of Englishmen.

"Boy" Norton, Lyett, Wheatley and Woodman all had comfortable third round victories, the latter disposing of Navarro by 6-7, 6-1, 6-3, 10-8. In the second round the Spaniard, De Gomar, beat the Englishman, Bevan by 4-6, 6-2, 6-3. Miss McKane recorded a first round victory over the American, Miss Gardner, by 6-1, 6-0, and Miss Ryan made a victorious debut in the second round.

PHILATELIC CONFERENCE.
GEORGE ROBEY ON STAMPS.

Although the members of the Tenth Philatelic Conference of Great Britain, know that Mr. George Robey is an assiduous stamp collector, holding philately in high esteem, they anticipated that his paper on "The Stimulus of Stamps" would provide an enlivening episode in their serious deliberations. Their anticipations were realised on May 23rd, as Mr. Robey, who is a member of the Congress Committee, was in exuberant mood, and while paying earnest testimony to the value of stamp collecting in various aspects, interspersed his address with sallies which were all the more effective because apparently unpremeditated.

Mr. George Robey began by stating that Stamp collecting had been of very great assistance and comfort to him all his life. (Hear, hear.) Unfortunately his son did not take after him. He had intended to give him a fine collection, but could not induce him to take up philately in any way, so he had sold most of his collection and given the son a motor-car instead. (Laughter.) A few years ago, in a revue, he told his audience that he was a philatelist. They did not know what he meant, but they burst out laughing. They sometimes did that sort of thing at revues. His purpose was to offer a modest suggestion. Any good man who found pleasure and recreation in stamps naturally had the desire to help others to collect. He was not speaking on behalf of the dealers. (Laughter.) Apart from his own collections nothing had given him greater pleasure than to set the youngsters on the same delightful game—they saw to what end it had led his own family circle. (Laughter.)

A BROAD VIEW OF LIFE.

His contribution to their congress discussion was the small suggestion that they should codify some of these avenues of interest, and show how collecting might contribute to the intellectual recreation of the doctor, the parson, the soldier, the sailor, the thinker, and likewise the tailor. (Laughter.) He expected long before this that satirical journal, the *Tatler* and *Cutler*, had satirised the gobs of the gentry who appeared on stamps. (Laughter)—but there were few lines of human occupation and interest, which were not reflected in some way directly or indirectly in the stamp album. The attraction of a hobby was rarely one-sided to anyone. The doctor who collected realised that to turn to his stamps after a nerve-straining day was attraction enough. He (Mr. Robey) was by way of being a doctor, specialising in the cure of the blues—(laughter)—a complaint that was always rife, and had been particularly so in recent years. He liked stamps for the breadth of vision they gave. A broad view of life was a great asset to men and women of his profession, and what home hobby gave greater scope for the cultivation of such a wide outlook? It was not very long ago that a bishop of a great Colonial diocese ordered a clergyman to take the morning service one day in Mauritius and the evening service in Seychelles. Had the bishop collected stamps he would have known a little more about the diocese, and would have realised that the two Colonies, so near on a small map, are in reality a very long distance apart.

He met a great many people on and off the stage—travelled people, who talked to him on matters of widely differing character, and they often went away with the impression that he was well up with their particular subjects. He did not tell them where he got the knowledge. (Laughter.) From his stamps he could tell them of more places than they knew themselves. (Laughter.) They jumped at the bait, and nothing would induce them to believe that he was never in the places he mentioned. An early fair of his was Greek stamps, and if they wanted to study the classics and get a nodding acquaintance with the goddesses of ancient Greece—(laughter and cheers)—their pleasantest method was to collect the stamps of Greece and Crete. They were, as Lord Burnham had told them the other night, something more intimate than that. Lord Burnham said the postage stamp was the common currency of human affection. That ought to be put down as a classic. (Hear, hear.) He agreed with Lord Burnham in that dictum, as would all philatelist and students of postal history. (Cheers.) He was reminded of a little yarn of the postage stamp as an emblem of human affection. A young man received a letter from his beloved, and being a philatelist his first impulse was to preserve the stamp, only a common or garden current three halfpenny stamp of to-day. But he soaked it off, put it in his pocket-book, and from time to time he would take it out, regard it closely, and fondly kiss the side on which the gum had been. One day his lady love was with him, and he repeated the process, kissing the stamp as he had done so often before. "Whatever are you doing that for?" she asked. "That's the stamp of the letter you sent me. I keep it and kiss it where your dear lips must have moistened it to put it on the letter." "You silly ass," she said. "I moistened the stamp on poor dear Fido's wet nose." That (concluded Mr. Robey) should be an additional stimulus to you to collect stamps with original gum. (Great laughter.)

A TELEGRAPHIC ERROR.

In a speech on his retirement from the service of the Eastern Telegraph Company, Mr. Harold W. Ansell claimed that the worst cable blunders were nothing to what the British Post Office Telegraphs can do in the way of error. "On one occasion they couldn't send four words four miles without making four errors. You must know that at Greenwich, after loading a cable ship, we always test the cable. This was a case of the 'Anglia,' and the tests being satisfactory, I sent a wire to Mr. Saunders 'Anglia's tanks test right.' Next day I went up to tell him all about it and he said, 'I suppose the cable is all right.' 'Yes, I sent you a wire.' 'Oh! I received the wire,' he said, 'and I guessed what you meant, but was sorry to hear that a lady was in extremis. Thus he handed me the message as received. Instead of 'Anglia's tanks test right,' I read, 'Anglia takes last rites.'"

SEA MONSTER.
LARGEST EVER CAUGHT.

A mysterious sea monster captured south of Miami, Florida, by Captain Charles H. Thompson, is exercising the minds of American piscatorial experts and naturalists. The seas round Florida are famous for their huge tarpon, but this fish makes the tarpon look like a sprat.

The strange creature, of a species altogether unknown, has after great labour been preserved and mounted by Professor J. S. Wambolt, of Washington, the American taxidermist.

Everybody who has seen it says the most remarkable feature about the monster is that it is very much like an ordinary fish, but thousands of times magnified.

A special feature is a large number of varying spots on the head, such as is found in many ordinary fish. It is altogether unlike a whale.

The following are a few facts about the sea giant:—Length, 45 feet. Weight, 15 tons, or 33,600 pounds. Circumference, 24 ft. 9 in. Diameter, 4 ft. 3 in. Mouth, 25 in. wide, 43 in. deep. Tongue, 40 in. long, several thousand teeth. Pectoral fin, 5 ft. long, 3 ft. wide. Dorsal fin, 5 ft. long, 2 ft. 9 in. wide. Hike, 3 in. thick.

When opened, the mysterious creature was found to have died on an octopus weighing 400 pounds and 100 pounds of coral. As a witty American journalist who viewed the monster wrote: "It could have swallowed 40 Jonahs without the slightest pang of indigestion."

VOLCANIC RUPTION THEORY.

Scientific authorities are inclined to believe that the creature lived more than 1,500 feet below the surface, and that it was blown up by some subterranean upheaval, possibly volcanic. Its diving fin had been injured so that it was unable to return to its usual haunts. The thickness of its hide enabled it to stand enormous water pressure. Its eyes are very small, have no lids, and are never closed, indicating, according to authorities in natural history, that it lived at a depth where eyes were of little or no use.

The fish is the largest ever captured, but American naturalists are not content with this, and claim that it is only a baby of its kind and that, had it lived, it would have become at least twice the size.

PASTEUR'S CENTENARY.

MONUMENT UNVEILED AT
STRASBOURG.

Paris, May 31st.

The ceremony of unveiling the monument to Pasteur before the University at Strasbourg took place to-day, in the presence of 300 delegates from every country in the world, except Germany and Russia. After speeches by the Rector of the University of Strasbourg and the President of the Academy of Science, the Belgian delegate, Professor Bordet, Director of the Pasteur Institute of Brabant, spoke as "representative of a nation with the same culture, the same language as France and united to her by community of sufferings, memories, conscience and desire, and to-day associated with France in action to secure the necessary reparations for the common safeguard for the world." He said the debt contracted by humanity towards France could not be calculated.

President Millerand described the work of Pasteur, showing the effect of his discoveries on the technique as well as principles of medicine and surgery and the benevolent revolution he had accomplished, bringing safety to millions of human lives. M. Millerand showed that Pasteur never separated the love of country and that of science. "In every great savant," said Pasteur, "you will always find a great patriot." After having recalled the intellectual honesty of Pasteur, M. Millerand, in conclusion, affirmed that "the century in which he lived deserves to be called in the gratitude of generations the 'Pasteur century.'"

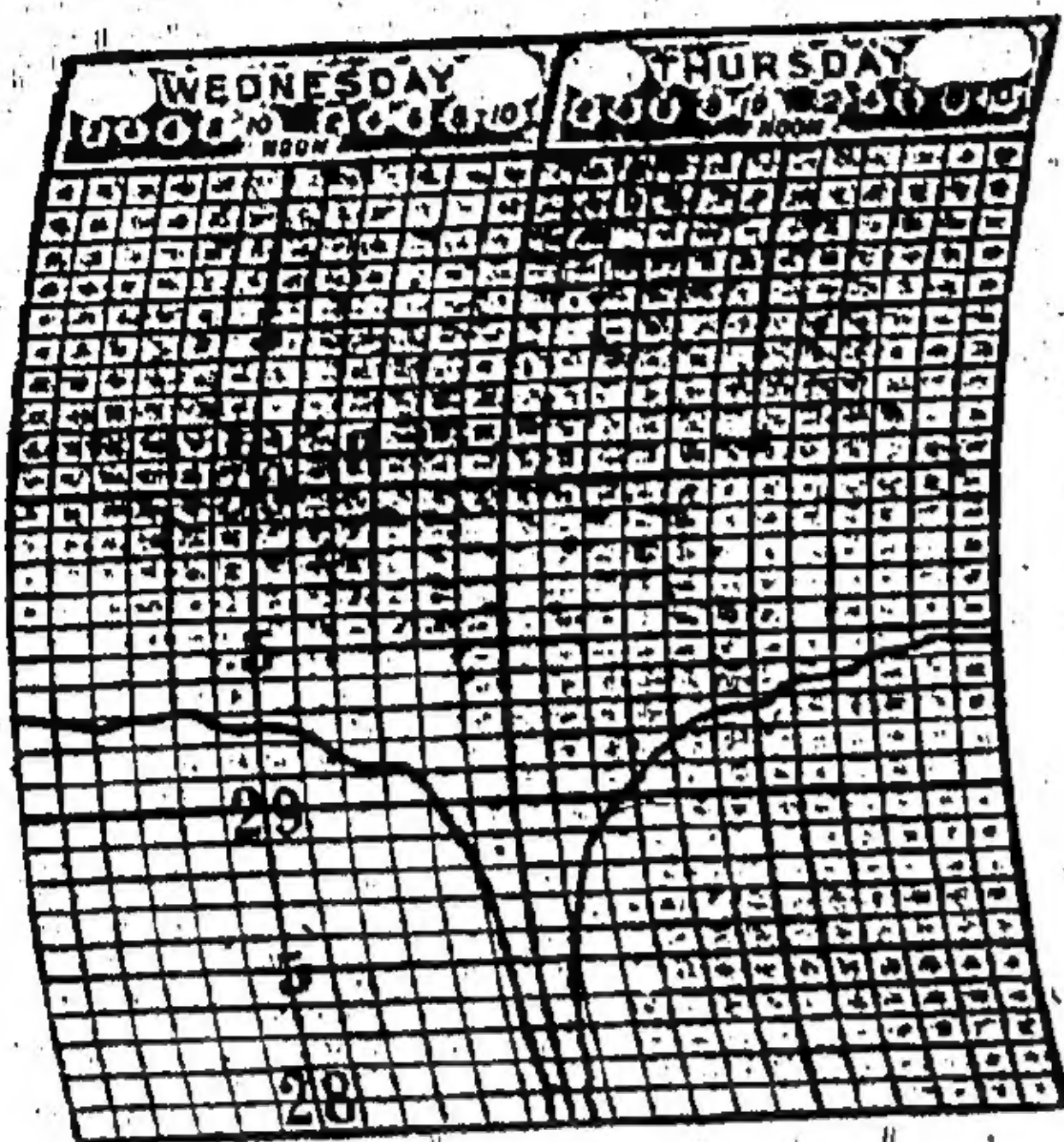
A banquet, at which there were 1,200 guests, took place in the Festival Hall—French Wireless.

THE WARM WEATHER WARDROBE.

Ten little Summer frocks hanging on the line—
One had the colours run, and then there were nine—
Nine little Summer frocks, too near the gate—
One struck a Chinese lady, then there were eight—
Eight little Summer frocks, white as heaven—
One wasn't thin enough and then there were seven—
Seven little Summer frocks, washed on soapy bricks—
One found itself in rags and then there were six—
Six little Summer frocks (Misses does thrive!)—
One wouldn't meet around and then there were five—
Five little Summer frocks seemed a fairish store—
Baby found a fountain pen and then there were four—
Four little Summer frocks hung below a tree—
Down came a palm-leaf and then there were three—
Three little Summer frocks, very pretty too—
One shrank to half its length, and then there were two—
Two little Summer frocks clothes-line came undone—
Puppy saw them lying there and then there was one—
One little Summer frock! What's the use of one?
Let her try to make it serve and soon there'll be none.

BAROGRAPHS

(SELF RECORDING BAROMETERS).

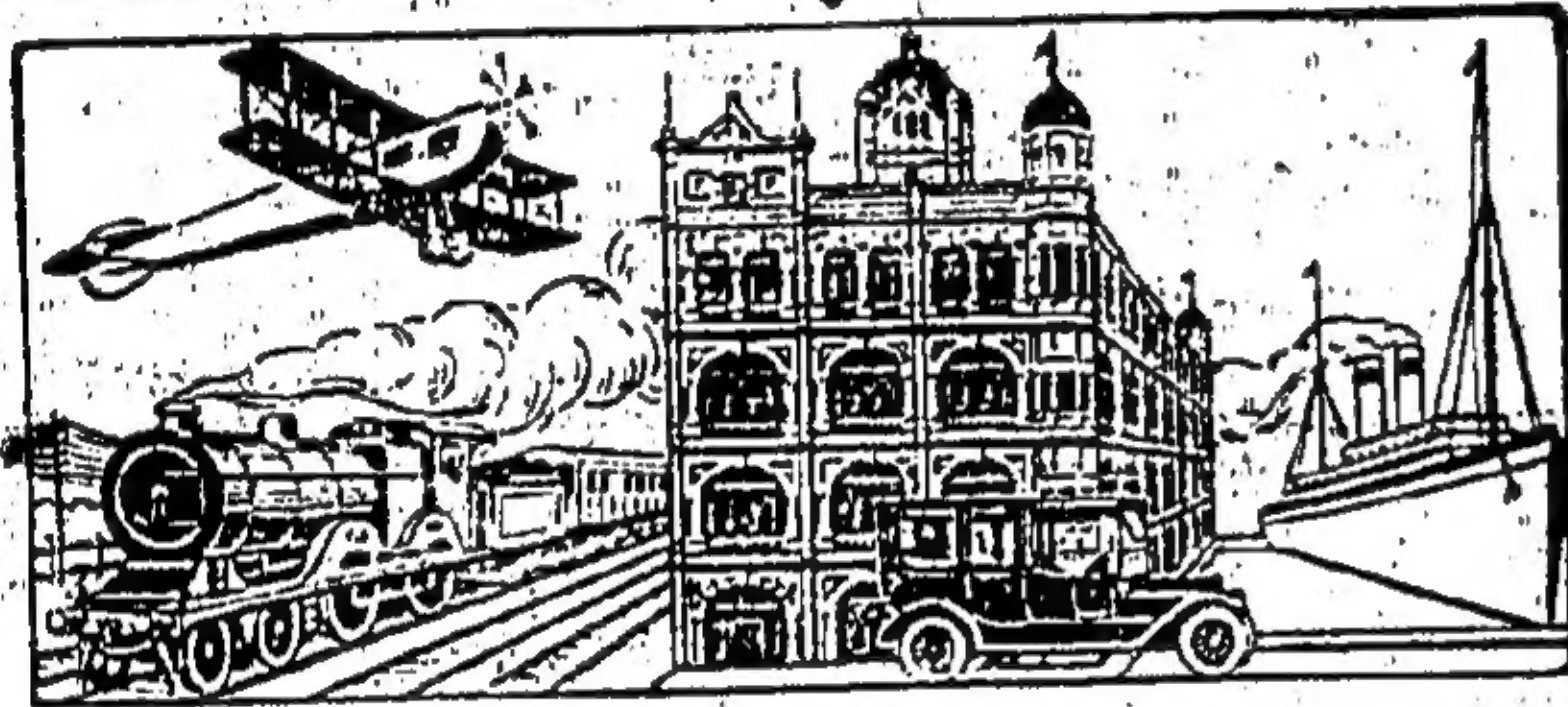
By PASTORELLI & RAPKIN,
LONDON.GIVES WARNING OF APPROACHING
TYPHOONS.CHART SHOWING TYPHOON RECORDED IN SWATOW
On AUGUST 3rd, 1922.

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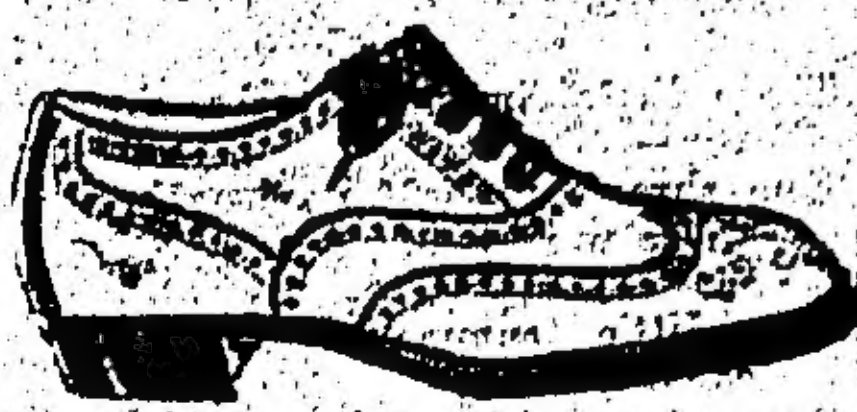
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KEATING'S

THE WOMEN OF NEW
RUSSIA.

LIFE IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

Mrs. Francesca M. Wilson, writes in the *Manchester Guardian*—

"When you first come to Russia you have a notion that you will find life radically changed by the Revolution. Then after you have travelled for some days over a monotonous and dour country of mines and birches and gentle undulations and, farther east, over vast unaltering steppes, you find an equally firm conviction—that the life can never change that goes on, you feel, infinitely and monotonously, however catastrophically the Government of their country changes.

But this is not altogether true. Into the remotest village the Revolution has brought some change—a Narodny Dom where there are plays and concerts on holidays, a little school which the Government has encouraged the peasants to organize, a Soviet elected by themselves and not so different from their old Mir, but with a new standing and importance.

At the moment, of course, the main difference to the ordinary peasant's mind is not the schools and the Soviets and the Narodny Doms, but that life is harder and more cruel than it was in the days of the Tsar. After the Revolution a large portion of their stocks and their animals were requisitioned, and on top of this came the years of famine that made their lives as naked as the parched land around them. To most of them the whole disaster is bound up with the Bolshevik regime. They do not realize that it was the long continuance of war that devoured their stores and made them helpless before famine more than anything else and blockade that drove away from the markets the simple materials they had been used to purchase.

This attitude of mistrust is increased by the bad administration prevalent in most parts of Russia far from the centre. Government work is paid for not only badly but irregularly, and usually when the trouble has lost a great deal of its value. The Bolshevik officials in local government jobs are as corrupt as their forefathers and less educated. It is the lane of all revolutions that they attract the unscrupulous to their banners as well as the idealists. The message of the Bolsheviks, comes to the country people, therefore, through muddy channels, and fails to strike them as an inspiring ideal. Indirectly it has an effect upon the outlook even of people as slow-moving as peasants.

THE HARD LIFE OF WOMEN.

Of course, as far as Governments are concerned, the Russian peasant was always an Anarchist. If you ask him if it was better under the Tsars he shakes his head and sighs. In was no golden age then, either—there were heavy taxes and dues to the landlord and moreover, not enough land for the peasant. They have no desire and no incentive to make a movement to bring the landlords back again. The anti-Semitic riots in March in the Ukraine were the usual time-honoured pogroms, and in any case such movements are very isolated and have no repercussion in other parts of Russia.

When you come to the women you are inclined to assume that their lives will be less changed even than the men's. You see them throughout the year drawing water from the wells, doing their washing at the riverside, baking bread in their great ovens, and pies and pancakes on holidays, in the summer working in the fields and in the winter beating out their hemp and flax and spinning and weaving in to cloth for the family. You see them beating and rearing their children alongside their other labours, and you feel that this is what they have done for thousands and thousands of years.

And yet the change that the Revolution has brought is perhaps more radical for them than for the men. When you find the mothers sending their little girls to school, and even sending forth themselves to attend the adult classes which are everywhere springing up in peasant communities; when you find them perfectly passively accepting another peasant woman as president of their village Soviet, you feel that the change is greater than they realize. How, one wonders, have both men and women accepted it so easily?

"The great strength of the Russian people is that they have no assumption," said a wise English woman to me once. Perhaps this is the secret of their power of accepting change. Just as they have no regular hours for meals or rest or work, but eat and sleep and toil when they feel the necessity for so doing, so they have few preconceived assumptions as to what human beings can and ought to do and accept change in this line as readily as they have in the farming area adopted camels for ploughing or harnessed cows to their waggon to do their hauling, although no peasant of their district had seen these beasts in this capacity before.

A PILGRIMAGE TO JERUSALEM.

It is certainly true that women of the nineteenth century had less a sense of barrier and bond than men in Western Europe, that public opinion did not assume for them so exactly how their lives should be led as to hinder them from doing what they wanted, if they did have ambitions out of the ordinary. Women of the intelligentsia entered the professions, became folklorists, doctors, a gnomes, and even lawyers, a frontier and more unsexually than they did in our country. Peasant women, like peasant men, were practically debarré from all higher education, as the universities and gymnasiums were for the "privileged classes." But their ambitions seldom led them in this direction, so that they could not be very conscious of impediment. If they wanted to see the world, to make a pilgrimage to the holy places of their faith, or even to follow their own into battle, they could up and do it.

Sonia, the cook at one of our Quaker outposts in the famine area, a great weather-beaten brown-eyed peasant woman who can neither read nor write, in her youth went on foot with another woman all the way to Aler, and from thence proceeded to Jerusalem. "It is a stupid to stay in one little village all your life," she said, "we wanted to see the world and we wanted to kiss the Shrine of our Blessed Lord." She did not think much of Jerusalem as a place. It was dirty. People went 10 versts for good wheat and sold it at high prices in the streets. But it was a marvellous pilgrimage all the same. When I thought how we should make such a journey, of the trouble about money and the time we would make about money and food, finding clean berths and pleasant hotels, and writing our experiences to our friends and relations, it seemed (Continued on next column.)

BUFFERS FOR DANGERS.
INGENUOUS INVENTION.

Paris, May 22nd.

Terpsichore as well as politics has her parties and groups, ranging from high and dry Tory to Communist, and the noteworthy feature of the International Congress of Matrices de Danse which has just concluded its sitting in Paris has been the determined attitude adopted by the conservative element in the face of the recentries of the modern ball-room. The professors regard their profession with laudable seriousness, and for the most part they set their faces sternly against anything that is not exactly comme il faut. Thus, as stated already, the congress has listened sympathetically to some strong denunciations of the present-day abandonment of the classic and the graceful in favour of movements which are certainly not classic, and which some go so far as to label disgraceful.

One of the most interesting proposals brought forward by those whose motto is stateliness and decorum, is the wearing by ladies of a special belt, invented by Professor Boes, of Rouen, and christened by him the Princess Lily belt. In front of the Princess Lily belt is a metallic plate, on which are fixed three very prominent and terrifying buttons or studs, intended to preserve a suitable distance between the partners. This frontage to the belt might most appropriately be likened to the buffers in front of a railway engine, though an attempt has been made to conceal its crudity by an artistic wealth of ribbons and bows, and its inventor claims that its adoption would inevitably banish what he described as some of the objectionable aspects of dancing of to-day. This repellent instrument is, in short, a sort of anti-bunny lung, and it will be interesting to see whether it will be taken up with alacrity by the dancing enthusiasts and his sweetheart. It appears that the Princess Lily has met with the unstinted approval of the clergy and medical men to whom Professor Boes has submitted it—but who will never happily be called upon to encounter its painful contact. It would be a most inspiring and slurring spectacle to see young ladies who frequent the Moulin Rouge, the Bal Bullier, or the Bal Tabarin, all equipped with this chaste cointure. —Daily Telegraph.

ed to me that the peasant women have a freedom, an emancipation, that we know nothing of.

You come across other women with cropped hair and young faces, weather beaten from rough experiences—they are Cossack girls who followed their husbands in the war and tended the wounded on the battlefields. Now they live demurely in some little brown hut and weave, or work in the fields like other women. And their menfolk are proud of what they have done in their past or else accept it passively, as they accept the women who are now presidents of their village Soviets.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 27th at 12.44.—Warning to Hong Kong, Coast Ports, &c.—Depression or typhoon of unknown intensity within 120 miles of Lat. 13 deg. N. Long. 124 deg. E. moving N.W.

June 27th at 3.50.—Warning to Hong Kong, Coast Ports, &c.—Depression or typhoon of unknown intensity within 150 miles of Lat. 15 deg. N. Long. 126 deg. E. moving N.W.

June 27th at 11.32.—Pressure has decreased slightly at Shanghai and over N. Indo-China. It has decreased slightly from S. Formosa to the Visaya.

At 6 a.m. this morning the typhoon was about 30 miles E. of Manila moving N.W.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. 27th June, 0.10 inch. Total since January 1st, 27.63 inches, against an average of 27.93 inch.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon, 28th June, is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Hongkong to Gap Rock	S. or variable winds, moderate; fine.
Formosa Channel	S. or variable winds, fresh rising from N.E. later.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooka	The same as Hongkong and Lamooka. No. 2.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as Hongkong and Hainan. No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 28th.

	Previous On Date On Date	at 6 a.m.	at 3 p.m.
Barometer	—	29.71	29.73
Temperature	—	87	81
Humidity	—	78	64
Wind Direction	—	S	S
Force	—	3	2
Weather	—	—	—
Rain	—	0.22	0.00
Highest open-air Temperature on 27th	—	87	—
Lowest open-air Temperature on 28th	—	81	—

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From June 29th to July 6th, 1923.

		HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Days of Week.	Days of Month.	H. Hong Standard Time.		H. Hong Standard Time.	
		h.	m.	h.	m.
Fri.	29	m	9 13	7	56
			11 37	6	38
Sat.	30	m	8 53	5	20
Sun.				5 16	00
Mon.	1	m	0 15	4	0 3
			10 26	3 57	00
Tue.	2	m	1 2	4 2	0 12
			11 16	3 4	00
Wed.	3	m	1 40	4 2	0 39
			11 55	3 22	11
Thurs.	4	m	2 40	5 2	0 2
			0 36	5 7	11 11
Fri.	5	m	3 33	4 5	7 43
			1 24	5 1	9 6

"ELLERMAN LINE"

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

"CITY OF BOSTON" ... 23rd July ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

"CITY OF CORINTH" ... 30th June ... Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hamburg.
"CITY OF MANCHESTER" ... 17th July ... do.

PASSAGE RATES TO LONDON.

"A" Class Steamers	...	1st Class £69.—2nd Class £39.—
"B" Class Steamers	...	1st Class £54.—2nd Class £28.—
"C" Class Steamers	...	1st Class £36.—

"B" & "C" Class Steamers comprise those of the Cargo type which have accommodation for a few passengers but do not carry Doctor or Stewardess.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to—

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Sailings from Hongkong.

"DIOMED"	...	via Suez Canal	...	5th July.
"TELEMACHUS"	...	via Suez Canal	...	15th July.
"LANGTON HALL"	...	via Suez Canal	...	30th July.
"CITY OF MADRAS"	...	via Suez Canal	...	5th August.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	For Arr. at Hongkong and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
CHILI	9th July
PORTUGAL	23rd July
ANGOR	30th Aug.
GRAMBORD ...	1st June	3rd July	6th Aug.
PAUL LECAT ...	15th June	17th July	20th Aug.
ANDRE LEBON ...	29th June	31st July	3rd Sept.
	10th July	14th Aug.	17th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance.)

A Class (1st Class) ...	85.00.00	B Class (1st Class) ...	85.00.00
STEAMERS (2nd Class) ...	68.00.00	STEAMERS (2nd Class) ...	62.00.00

Through Tickets to London and Leaving Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

e.g. "LE MISSISSY" loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK, about mid. July.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

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HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Food in restaurants, saloons and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIHONG	...	Capt. W. C. Passmore	Friday, 29th June, at 1 p.m.
HAICHING	...	Capt. J. S. Thomson	Friday, 6th July, at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier)

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

(General Managers)

JAPAN COAL

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, MEXICO, EUROPE, ETC.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Ton	From Hongkong (about)	Destinations
"SIOILIA"	6,813	30th June, Noon	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MALWA"	10,941	11th July	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"NAGPORE"	5,253	14th July	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	18th July	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"DEVANHA"	5,291	25th July	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"DEVANHA"	5,291	4th Aug.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KHIVA"	5,017	8th Aug.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KASHMIR"	5,541	22nd Aug.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SIOILIA"	6,813	26th Aug.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MAGDONIA"	10,513	7th Sept.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"DONGOLA"	8,068	21st Sept.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MANTUA"	10,902	5th Oct.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KARMALA"	2,098	19th Oct.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR. SAILINGS

"TAKADA"	6,949	3rd July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TANDA"	6,956	10th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th July	(Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.)
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Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, via The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"TORILLA"	5,205	1st July, D.L.	Japan via Amoy.
"KHIVA"	5,097	2nd July, D.L.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"ST. ADAMS"	4,500	10th July	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHMIR"	5,960	14th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting the on carrying steamer.

First Cabin Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

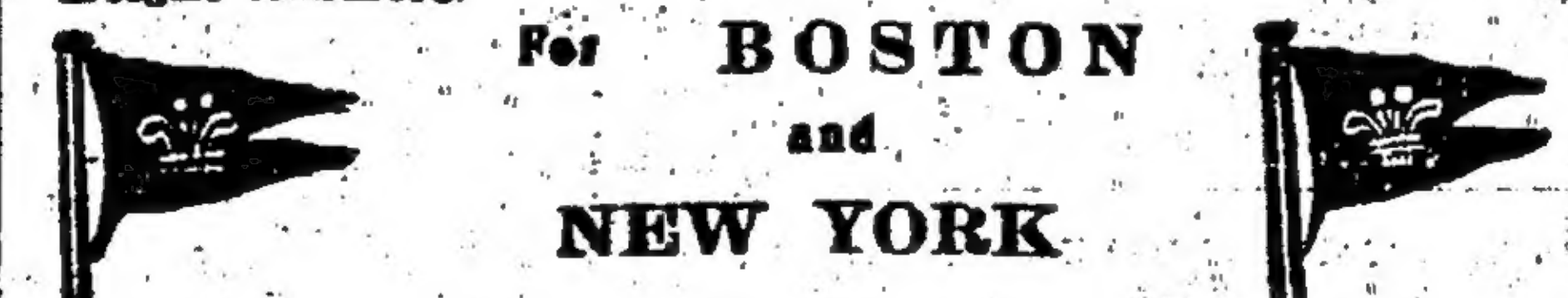
For further information, Passage Fare, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

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Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.



S.S. "GOTHIC PRINCE" ... on or about 23rd July.

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O. S. K.

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LONDON, HAMBURG, BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE—Monthly direct service via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

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Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown—Passenger Service.

"SEATTLE MARU"—Monday, 8th July

"BURMA MARU"—Friday, 6th July

"BORNEO MARU"—Sunday, 8th July

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE & DELI—Regular monthly Passenger Service.

"BUSHO MARU"—Monday, 2nd July

CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore and Rangoon

"MALAY MARU"—Saturday, 7th July

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—via Shanghai and Japan Ports—Taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.

"ARIZONA MARU"—Saturday, 14th July

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports/San Francisco—Panama and Colon Ports.

"HAMBURG MARU"—Thursday, 15th July

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Dairen, Kobe & Yokohama

"SEATTLE MARU"—Sunday, 22nd July

KEELING via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"AMAKURA MARU"—Monday, 1st July

"KAIJO MARU"—Sunday, 8th July

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"BORNEO MARU"—Thursday, 6th July

TAKAO DIRECT.

"KIBU MARU"—Monday, 10th July

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to M. SHIMA, Manager.

**C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Port.	Steamer.	Date of Departure.
HONGKONG & BANGKOK	"LINAN"	On 29th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 1st July, D.L.
BANGKOK	"CHENYAN"	On 1st July, D.L.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"KANCHOW"	On 1st July, Noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 1st July, 4 p.m.
WAIOU & AMOY	"KAYING"	On 2nd July, 4 p.m.
CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"PAOLING"	On 3rd July, D.L.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"HANYANG"	On 3rd July, D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 3rd July, Noon.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 3rd July, 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 4th July, Noon.

Excellent saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Fuku), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tsingtao), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

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Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila, Sandakan, & Aus. Ports
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This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

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S.S. "Cadiz"	...	Leave Hongkong 30th June.
U.S.S.R. "West Ivan"	...	Leave Hongkong 18th July.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, CEBU, ILOILO AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.S.R. "West Sequans"	...	Leave Hongkong 2nd July.
U.S.S.R. "West Prospect"	...	Leave Hongkong 16th July.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

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REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

S.S. "WRAY CASTLE"	...	sailing on or about 10th July.
S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE"	...	sailing on or about 7th August.
S.S. "BOWEN CASTLE"	...	sailing on or about 7th Sept.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

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PUMPS having been re-opened for trade, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS. REDUCED FARE FROM HONGKONG TO ITALIAN PORTS £26.

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S.S. "PIUMI-L"	...	sailing on or about 6th July.
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA"	...	sailing beginning of August.
S.S. "TRIESTE"	...	sailing on or about end of Aug.
S.S. "ROSA MARIA"	...	sailing on or about end of Sept.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE.

S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA"	...	sailing on or about 5th July.
S.S. "TRIESTE"	...	sailing on or about 2nd August.
S.S. "ROSA MARIA"	...	sailing on or about 2nd Sept.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "ORZUMBI"	...	sailing on or about 25th July.
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